

to provide the president with a real national security waiver, by failing to include a sunset clause for draconian performance requirements that will stay on the books regardless of who is running the Palestinian Authority, and by failing to distinguish between Hamas and Palestinians who support a two-state solution, the supporters of this bill have missed that opportunity for now."

Despite its dramatic flaws, the bill drew bipartisan support, with House Speaker Dennis Hastert, R-Illinois, and Majority Leader John Boehner, R-Ohio, and Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, D-California, lining up their respective caucuses behind it.

Of the 37 "no" votes, 31 came from Democrats, including senior members such as Michigan's John Conyers and John Dingell, Californians George Miller and Pete Stark and Wisconsin's David Obey. Ohio's Dennis Kucinich, a contender for the 2004 Democratic presidential nomination, also opposed the measure, as did California's Barbara Lee, a co-chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus.

The six Republican "no" votes came from Maryland's Wayne Gilchrest, North Carolina's Walter Jones, Arizona's Jim Kolbe, Illinois' Ray LaHood and Texans Ron Paul and Mac Thornberry.

As is frequently the case on votes involving Israel and Palestine, dozens of members did not participate. Nine House members, all of them Democrats, voted "present" Tuesday. Twenty-five members, eleven of them Democrats, fourteen of them Republicans, registered no vote.

Americans for Peace Now's DeLee says that, as the House and Senate seek to reconcile differing bills, her group will continue to work to alter the legislation so that it will not encourage extremism or worsen a humanitarian crisis. But there is no question that the task has been made more difficult by the overwhelming House vote in favor of this misguided measure.

COMMENDING AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ANTIGUA FOR ITS LEADERSHIP AND INNOVATIVE IDEAS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very innovative educational program which is helping to address the need for doctors and other trained medical professionals. As a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee, I am supportive of expanding educational opportunities for students interested in medical training.

Last year I had the opportunity to visit the American University of Antigua and to meet with students from my home State of New Jersey who are enrolled there. This school was founded only a few years ago and has already had an immense impact on the surrounding community, as well as the lives and careers of medical students around the world. Its founder, Neal S. Simon should be commended for establishing a quality medical education program that accommodates the need for diversity in medical education.

As part of a new and exciting partnership, the American University of Antigua is now co-operating with Tuskegee University, a Historically Black College, to explore developing a

veterinary school at its campus in Antigua. Officials from Tuskegee University were happy to offer ideas and advice. This would be an important educational development for American University of Antigua and the community, due to the severe need for trained veterinarians in the Caribbean.

The students at American University of Antigua, while primarily American citizens, hail from all over the world. They are committed to a high standard of learning and achievement. The faculty of the AUA is comprised of distinguished scholars who have mostly worked in American and European medical schools. The school has also enhanced the surrounding community by providing doctors, nurses and other medical professionals. The American students attend the university and receive training at an academic standard equal to what they would receive in the U.S. and are then able to obtain medical license in the United States where they contribute to easing the physician shortage that the United States is experiencing. Medical and nursing schools are running at full capacity in the United States, and AUA helps the American medical system fill its need for trained professionals.

The willingness of this university to work with other schools, such as Tuskegee, to improve its programs is commendable. The ability of this university to provide a world class education to a diverse group of students while adding much needed resources to the American and Caribbean community should be applauded. The ability to attract a qualified diverse student population is something that many United States schools can learn from. I hope that we will see more partnerships of this type in the future, and again, I commend the school for its leadership and innovative ideas.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

SPEECH OF

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5427), making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes:

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment neither clarifies nor modifies any provision of the Federal Power Act. Nor does it ratify any action previously taken by FERC. The amendment would merely prevent entities that engaged in fraudulent and deceptive trading practices during the western states energy crisis, as determined by FERC, from profiting by their misconduct by collecting termination fees.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE DIABETES ON AMERICA'S YOUTH AND SUPPORTING AN INCREASE IN FY07 NIH FUNDING

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 2006

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the impact of juvenile diabetes on America's youth.

Typically diagnosed during childhood and adolescent years, juvenile diabetes, also referred to as Type I diabetes, currently affects more than 3 million Americans and more than 13,000 children are diagnosed each year.

Juvenile diabetes is an autoimmune disease which attacks and annihilates the insulin producing cells in the pancreas.

Since insulin aids in breaking down glucose, when the insulin producing cells are destroyed, glucose accumulates in the blood and can lead to multiple health problems, including blindness, heart failure, nerve damage, limb amputations, and kidney failure.

As a result of this chronic illness, individuals with juvenile diabetes must endure a lifetime of maintaining their glucose levels through daily insulin injections, blood glucose monitoring, and a healthy diet. Sadly, although insulin aids in prolonging the life of a diabetic, it cannot prevent the complications associated with the disease. Even worse, is the fact that a cure for diabetes has yet to be discovered.

Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to speak with a family from my district, the Frinks, whose young daughter is afflicted with juvenile diabetes. Based on the wealth of knowledge she possessed about her condition and her ability to convey it so lucidly, I must admit that she left a lasting impression on me.

During our conversation, she revealed the extent of how different the life of a young diabetic is in comparison with non-diabetics. For instance, unlike other children, she must constantly check her glucose levels and give herself lifesaving insulin when necessary. She also revealed the critical impact her diet and other regular "child" activities played in her life. Unfortunately, it is reported that many Type I diabetics are susceptible to ridicule by their peers due to an overall lack of knowledge about the disease or because they are "different".

By the end of our conversation, I was in awe. Not only did this young girl exemplify maturity well beyond her years, she also exhibited an unbelievable amount of courage in living with this often debilitating disease.

Mr. Speaker, recent studies have shown that compared with non-diabetic youth, juvenile diabetics are more conscientious about healthy living, nutritional requirements, and responsibility based on their lifestyles. This was definitely true with this young lady—she was a fount of knowledge about wellness and prevention—at age seven! That is why I was so amazed—and applauded her courageousness.

Mr. Speaker, the life of this remarkable young woman represents the life experiences of many young people coping with juvenile diabetes. Because of her story and millions like hers, we must continue to work more diligently toward finding and funding a cure for the disease.